

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MAY 19.

A VULGAR THREAT.

A large number of the southern members of congress are threatening in their spirit of opposition to the protective policy of the republican party. There seems to be more bitterness on the part of the democrats in the discussion of the tariff question than ever before, and more of a determination to carry through congress the scheme to reduce the tariff on material that would cripple the north more than the south. Here is a report (some of the sayings of Congressman Hatch, of Missouri, which are quite significant):

In his speech on Monday in the house he warned the protectionists of the consequences of the defeat of the tariff bill. "If the gentlemen on the other side," he remarked with a menacing gesture, "would learn a lesson from the past history of the country, they would not only accept the bill now presented to them, but they would be glad to get it; for if the measure were rejected, in less than two months the protectionists would give millions of dollars to get as moderate a reduction of the tariff." The meaning of this threat is plain. The defeat of the present bill, the enactment of which no democrat in his sober senses can reasonably expect with the consent of the senate, even if it can be forced through the house, will be followed next year by a radical measure of free trade.

"Within twelve months," Mr. Hatch is explicit in saying. This is definite and unequivocal declaration of democratic policy which the country will do well to remember when it elects a new president and a new congress next November.

The point of this can be best seen in a little editorial item which appeared the other day in Mr. Cleveland's organ, the Washington Post, which word for word, is as follows: "It is time to have done with political prudery and to let every so-called democratic representative understand that support of this bill (the Mills tariff bill) is the test by which the administration will try his democracy."

Mr. Cleveland has cracked the whip over the democratic party. Instead of being a leader of the party, he has become its master. His free wool message must be the democratic platform for the coming campaign. The members of congress who came around at the crack of the master's whip, are the ones who most bitterly in their opposition to a protective tariff. The Mills bill is framed according to the spirit of the free wool message of Mr. Cleveland. It does not seek to put on the free list sugar, which above all other commodities should be admitted free, because it would give a clamor in a democratic state which gives, under its peculiar election methods, \$3,000 democratic majority. It does not seek to put rice on the free list, but to fix the duty at 30 per cent, because rice is a southern product. The bill wants to cripple republican wool, and to foster and protect democratic rice and sugar at the expense of poor people. The spirit of the entire opposition to protective duties can be seen in the discussion of the Mills bill in the house the other day. The democratic members were all free traders except when the reduction of the tariff touched some article produced in the southern states, then they wanted protection. Mr. O'Fallon of Virginia, but the democratic nail on the head exactly when he said that he was not a free trader in Virginia wool, but wanted that protected, but that he was a "follower of the presidential policy of putting raw materials on the free list, but the president means republican wool, not democratic wool."

And so in matters that affect the north, the southern democrats are free traders; in regard to the products of the south they plead for republican protection. This is the spirit of Mr. Cleveland's message, and it is likewise the spirit of the democratic members of congress.

FROM THROAT TO PULPIT.
After the Chicago fire a young man appeared in that city with a travel in hand, seeking work. He was a briliant by trade, a good workman, and a laborious industrious young man. He readily found work, and was engaged for several years in his humble way in helping to rebuild Chicago. Finally, when he had saved a little money, he concluded to go to school. He was converted, turned his attention to theology, entered the Methodist ministry, and is now pastor of a large congregation at Urbana, Ohio.

Last Sunday, the Rev. Robert McIntyre, the former bricklayer, was invited to preach in Grace church, Chicago. He had a magnificent audience, and preached a splendid sermon. His subject was the well known parable in Solomon's temple—Jacob and Boaz, from which he illustrated the strength and beauty of christian character. The press reports say that Mr. McIntyre is to-day one of the most promising divines in the land.

Mr. McIntyre is another Robert Collyer. His greatest school was thirty years of hardships and poverty, but to-day he is all the stronger and better for that. His life illustrates what grand things there are in store for the sober, the industrious, and the faithful. Mr. McIntyre worked for the commanding position on which he stands, just as Private Joe Fifer worked for the governorship of Illinois. He was entering in his work, and in his integrity he was as strong as Jacob, the pillar, and as beautiful in character as Boaz.

Just as the preacher goes from the pulpit to the carpenter's bench to the presidency of Harvard university, and Henry Wilson from the shoemaker's bench to the senate and then to the vice presidency of the United States. There are men connected with educational institutions of this country, and with its government, in the law and the ministry, and who have won fame, who never had the

advantages of a good home, and in the business of self-help, have come from obscurity to wide public attention, and are in the foremost rank of public benefactors. There is a beautiful lesson in the struggles of these men. The greatest men on earth are the men who can conquer ignorance, appetite, and poverty.

THE DELUGE.
No Abatement of the Floods Along the Mississippi.
RAINS KEEP RIVERS MORE THAN FULL.

The other day a democratic federal office holder was in Indianapolis, and while there he was interviewed in regard to the method of manufacturing democratic majorities in the south, and on the negro vote he said:

"Of course they vote, all of them; but suppose one planter has thirty boys working for him, and another twenty, and another twenty-five, why, the planters just call 'em up and say: 'Boys, you want to vote, and how you gwine to do it?' and they say: 'Boas, we votes democratic.' Then the planter takes the tickets and hands them in, and says so many votes for Cleveland, and so many for the other one, and so on. The nigger is not allowed to touch the ballot at all."

It was in that fashion exactly, that the democrats of Louisiana managed to give

Nichols \$9,000 majority. And this agrees with the statement of the son of a democratic congressman from Mississippi, who said that they made his father's election sure by putting in a sufficient number of extra democratic votes. But to give these facts is waging the "bloody shirt," and stirring up sectional strife, and so the Gazette will say no more about it.

A Nebraska paper observes that with a

magnificent state university at Hastings, a Baptist university at Grand Island, a Methodist university at Lincoln, Malheur seminary at Bartley, and the magnificent public school system, it will soon be difficult to empanel a competent jury

in Nebraska. If Nebraska and all other

states in the Union want to keep up the

civilization of the Sandwich Islands they must change the jury law, or else it

will be difficult to find a competent jury. People who read newspapers very much

are not the men wanted on juries. The

less they have read of a case, the more

competent they are regarded to sit on a

jury. On the Sandwich Islands, the

more a man has read of a certain case,

for instance, provided he is not prejudiced,

the more competent he is regarded to

fill the position of a jurymen.

The New York World, a democratic

paper, like all other papers of that kind,

is trying to figure out a majority in the

republican national convention for

Blaine. Here is the estimate it prints

for the consolidation of the democrats

and Mr. Blaine's special friends: Ala-

bama for Blaine; 12; Arkansas, 14; Col-

orado 6; Connecticut 12; Delaware 6;

Florida 7; Georgia 13; Kansas 18; Ken-

tucky 5; Louisiana 6; Maine 12; Mary-

land 10; Massachusetts 20; Minnesota 7;

Missouri 12; Mississippi 10; Nebraska 6;

Nevada 6; New Hampshire 4; New York

60; North Carolina 10; Oregon 6; Penn-

sylvania 30; Rhode Island 8; South Car-

olina 12; Tennessee 22; Texas 22; Ver-

mont 6; Virginia 12; West Virginia 10;

District of Columbia and the territories

10. This gives Blaine 389 votes, a lack

of 22 to secure the nomination.

The bungling work made by the Michi-

gan legislature in framing the local

option bill which became a law last year,

has given the temperance movement in

that state a severe blow. The liquor men

decided to test the constitutionality of

the law in the supreme court, and have

won this case. The article of the con-

stitution violated provides that no law

shall embrace more than one object,

which shall be embodied in its title. The

local option law is entitled, "An act to

regulate the manufacture and sale of

liquor," whereas the law seeks to prevent

the sale of liquor in the several counties

in the state. Bungling law-makers are

as bad as law-breakers.

There is going to be another funny

campaign in Tennessee, in which the

Taylor family will come out in full

force. "Bob" will run for governor

on the democratic ticket, and will try to

fiddle his way into the executive chair

for the second term. "Al," his brother,

will make a fiddling campaign for con-

gress, as the republican candidate, and a

sure republican district, and the old gen-

eralism will continue, as before, to work

for prohibition. He does not fiddle or

blow a horn. A mouth organ is all he

uses, and it seems that he never used it

to any especial advantage to any one in

a campaign.

The California democratic state con-

vention appointed a delegation "solid for

Cleveland" and expressed itself in favor

of "free cottage of silver." That is like

the Atlanta Constitution and the Nash-

ville American, both democratic and

both strong protectionists, denouncing

Cleveland's message and his free trade

policy, but heartily endorsing the man.

If there is one thing more beautiful than

another, it is consistency.

Prominent Indian republicans declare

that, although the delegation from that

state to the Chicago convention is

pledged for gen. Ben Harrison for president,

and will do their utmost for him,

yet should it appear that Harrison can-

not be nominated, a majority of the de-

legation would at once go to the support

of Judge Gresham.

Mayor Reebe should not miss the op-

portunity of immortalizing himself by

appointing two or three capable women

on the school board.—Chicago Journal.

But a mayor who would agree to grant-

ing licenses for a saloon right under the

very shadow of a church, or a school

house, would hardly con a honor

women in that way.

It is difficult to see what the Metho-

dist general conference has gained by

excluding women. In the language of

an observing man, the conference is do-

ing just as much talking as if women had

been omitted.

Miss Frances E. Willard wants all the

doles taken from the children and de-

stroyed. This indicates that Miss Frances

is growing into a peevish old maid. She

is hardly right on anything, now-days.

THE DELUGE.

No Abatement of the Floods

Along the Mississippi.

RAINS KEEP RIVERS MORE THAN FULL.

Terrible Destruction All the Way Down

from Iowa to Arkansas—Great Suffer-

ing Among Residents of the

Flooded District.

FIELDS INUNDATED.

St. Louis, May 18.—Yesterday's reports

from the flooded districts are from Keokuk,

Ia., to the remote parts of Arkansas,

and show that the situation is becoming

more and more desperate. A dispatch says

that the breaks in the levees here caused the river to fall about

a foot since Thursday night, but the

flood is increasing in the Say dis-

trict from one end to the other. An-

other break occurred below this city

Thursday night, and the torrent is now

rushing from the lower end of the valley

to meet with the flood coming from the

other break above. A great many of the

farmers are ten feet under water and the

buildings almost ruined. Crops will be en-

tirely destroyed. The only remaining hope

of the farmers is that the water will go

out and leave the crops.

Quincy, Ill., May 18.—The water has fallen

two and a half inches, and many are

hopeful that the floods have attained their

height. But the Des Moines river, which

empties into the Mississippi forty miles

north, is rising, and it is feared the worst

is yet to come.

The first loss of human life was reported

yesterday morning. Before there had been

a number of narrow escapes from drown-

ing in efforts to rescue stock, but no one

had been drowned.

In the Indian Grove district 150 families

were rendered homeless. They are obtain-

ing partial shelter in barns on the bluffs,

while many are still in the upper stories of

their flooded houses. All are suffering,

but are being cared for by neighbors.

On the Say levee district there are several

hundred people deprived of shelter. They

can be found on the bluffs or any high

ground camped with nothing but tents to

protect them. Many of them are almost

without clothing, having been driven from

their homes so quickly. There is much

suffering among them even for food. The

damage to railroad property is very large.

Miles of track are washed out and many

bridges gone.

Three relief expeditions, organized by the

Quincy W. H. Friday visited the flooded

families of the Say and Indian Grove

levee districts, and report a great deal of

distress and suffering on the part

of the refugees, who are camped on

the high lands in tents or wagons, with

scanty clothing and food. Of the 150

families rendered homeless in the Indian

Grove district many are partially sheltered

in barns and sheds of farms not in-

undated, and the attention of more

fortunate neighbors has so far pre-

vented actual want. The misery and want

of the homeless families in the Say dis-

trict is reported still more absolute. At

least 600 men, women and children who

have saved nothing but perhaps a few

chickens and escaped in clothing

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